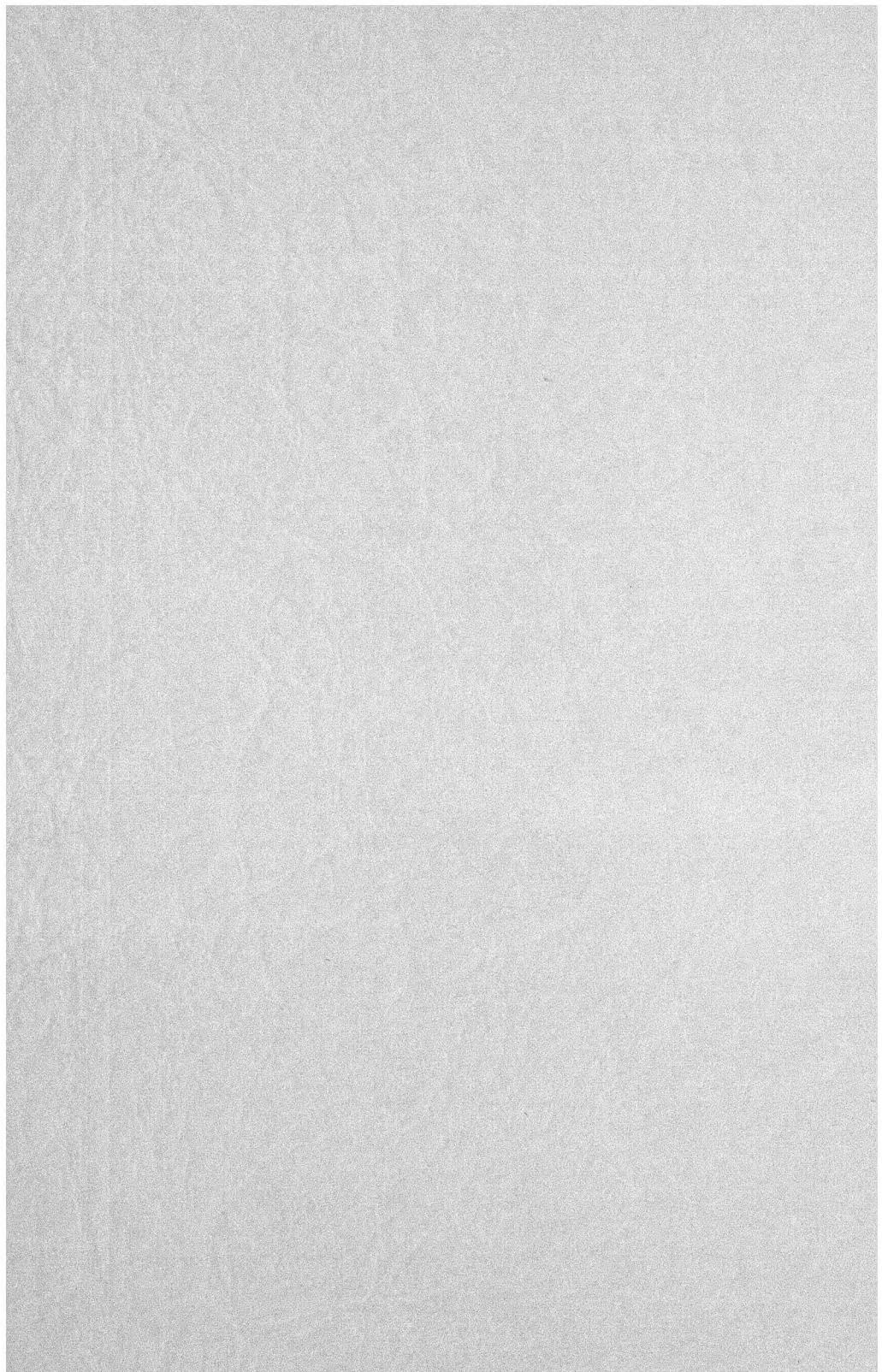


*The Alberta Dairymen's
Association*

COMING OF AGE, 1940

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Looking Backward and Forward



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*The Alberta
Dairymen's
Association*

COMING OF AGE
1940



(Looking Backward and Forward)



PREPARED BY
ALBERTA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION
For Its Members and Subscribers.

Additional Copies, 50c

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A Message from the Minister of Agriculture

IT IS a pleasure to send a message to the Dairymen of Alberta through the medium of the souvenir booklet prepared by the Alberta Dairymen's Association. For many years I have watched the growth of the Dairy Industry in this Province, and I have been impressed with the work of the members of the Dairymen's Association. Your annual convention is always a large and interesting gathering, and I believe your Association has assisted many farmers to become more successful dairymen.

I wish to congratulate the men and women who have helped to develop dairying in Alberta. The reputation of our dairy products is a source of pride to me, and I trust that every branch of the Industry will continue to maintain the honored position which has been attained during recent years.

I extend greetings and best wishes to the Officers and Members of the Alberta Dairymen's Association.

Sincerely yours,

D. B. MULLEN,
Minister of Agriculture.

THE ASSOCIATION AND THE INDUSTRY

J. R. SWEENEY

Deputy Minister of Agriculture



THE ACHIEVEMENTS of the Alberta Dairymen's Association and the progress of the Dairy Industry are so closely related that it is difficult to consider the Association without thinking of the Industry. The problems of the Industry brought the Association into being, and the aims of the Association and its various sections have been to serve as a guiding assembly for the good of the Industry.

This souvenir booklet contains but a few of the accomplishments of the Association during the first twenty-one years of service. It does not record, however, the many indirect and immeasurable contributions which resulted from its existence and recognized position as the voice of the dairymen of Alberta. Aside entirely from the educational work and the many suc-

cessful conventions and conferences held under its auspices, the Association was the means of maintaining a measure of understanding and harmony among the various sections of the Industry which could not have been attained by any other agency. It was natural that differences of opinion would manifest themselves in a great industry being developed in a rich agricultural Province, and it was obvious that conflict would arise with respect to the interests of the producers on the one hand and the methods of processing and marketing on the other. It is to the credit of the Association that it has emerged from many difficult periods, and now commands the confidence of all dairymen and is recognized as a very useful and necessary organization. That I was privileged to contribute to a better understanding of the objects of the Association and its place in relation to the Industry will ever remain among my happy memories as your former Secretary and Dairy Commissioner.

Alberta has been fortunate in having men of ability and good judgment as leaders of the producers and manufacturers on the Directorate of the Association. Had it been otherwise, the organization might not have survived. I trust the wisdom and moderation shown during recent years will prevail in the future councils of the Association. If every section of the Industry continues to be represented, and every group of producers benefits by the con-

structive work which the Association, in co-operation with the Dairy Branch, may undertake, then there will be a field of service opened up which will assure the future of the Alberta Dairymen's Association. That such work is needed cannot be denied. It is a challenge to the dairymen, and to those charged with the direction of educational work in dairying in Alberta.

The Department of Agriculture welcomes the co-operation and assistance of the Dairymen's Association. The recent support extended by the Association to the Junior Clubs organized by the Department is just one example of constructive activities which the Association might undertake. If the Dairy Industry is to make progress in Alberta, the young people in rural districts must become interested in it. The economics of Dairying must be given consideration, and the Industry must be so developed that its place will be steady and secure in the agricultural economy of the Province.

Intelligent leadership and well informed producers will ensure the future of Alberta's Dairy Industry. In the building of such an Industry, I am sure the Alberta Dairymen's Association will continue to play a conspicuous part.



DEAN E. A. HOWES



AN OLD FRIEND was missing at the twenty-first annual meeting of the Alberta Dairymen's Association—Dean Howes. The Dean, as he was known to his many friends, died on February 9, 1940. His loss is keenly felt by dairymen no less than by the many groups in Alberta and Canada privileged to have come under the influence of his genial personality.

Dean Howes has been associated with the Alberta Dairymen's Association's annual conventions since 1918 and acted as chairman at the annual banquet continuously since 1923. The esteem in which he was held as toastmaster and after-dinner speaker is but typical of the regard he won in his many public and private activities.

There is no truer measure of a man's worth than the feeling he engenders in his lifelong associates. We could not honor his memory better than to quote the following tribute, registered by standing vote, of the members of his Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Alberta.

"Doctor Ernest Albert Howes, late Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture in the University, has left behind him the memory of a kind and lovable personality; his interests in life were varied and in many diversified fields. He came to this University twenty-five years ago and established the Faculty of Agriculture, being its first Dean. The wide experiences that he had before coming here and his sound judgment were largely responsible for drawing together a group of men who were very loyal to him throughout the whole period of his service here. He piloted the Faculty through difficult times on more than one occasion, and the fact that it is still an integral part of this University is largely due to his efforts. He was loved and respected by his staff and students and by all who were associated with him on this campus. He was well known as an inspiring speaker throughout the Province and far beyond the borders of Alberta. No more fitting summary can be written of his philosophy of life than the sentiment contained in the last two lines of his book, 'With a Glance Backward,' which was published just before he passed from our midst. They read as follows:

'One is best justified in looking backward if he so look in order to gain inspiration to go on.'

THE ALBERTA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

ALBERTA dairymen, realizing the need for an Association embracing all groups within the dairying industry, finally united these interests during the 1919 Dairy Convention, with the formation of the Alberta Dairymen's Association.

Annual Dairy Conventions had been held ever since the formation of the Province in 1905, and prior to this, meetings of dairymen had taken place, at points now located in Alberta, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of the North-West Territories.

Recognizing that an association, composed of all interests working together, could accomplish much towards the advancement of an industry well adapted to Alberta, steps were taken at a meeting of creamery operators, held in St. Luke's Hall, Red Deer, September 9, 1918, to form an association. This meeting had been called by the Department of Agriculture, to consider the market situation and the problems facing creamerymen at that time. On the motion of W. W. Prevey, seconded by P. Pallesen, a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the proposed association and to report at a future meeting. This committee was composed of the following: W. W. Prevey, E. G. Archibald, P. Pallesen, C. P. Marker, and E. T. Love, Secretary. The committee held several meetings. Its report was submitted to, and approved by, the Provincial Dairy Convention held at the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, February 26 and 27, 1919. The membership list was opened, and the first general meeting of the Association was held at the concluding session of the Convention. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. T. E. Hays, Carstairs; D. Morkeberg, M.L.A., Markerville; E. T. Love, Edmonton; G. E. Cahoon, Cardston; J. W. Carlyle, Calgary; P. Pallesen, Calgary, and W. W. Prevey, Edmonton. At the Directors' Meeting held immediately after, D. Morkeberg was elected President and E. T. Love Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. At the 21st meeting of the Association recently, these two gentlemen were honored when the Association presented them with life memberships.

The Manufacturers' Section was organized at this same Convention, and W. W. Prevey was elected Chairman. A somewhat informal organization of creamery and cheese factory operators had been functioning since about the year 1911, but this marked the beginning of a truly organized group of manufacturers. From that time on the Provincial Dairy Conventions were arranged and held under the joint auspices of the Alberta Dairymen's Association and the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

There is no denying the fact that these early officers had vision and foresight, yet few at that time could possibly foresee that this Association was destined to be one of the greatest forces for advancement in the dairying industry of Alberta. Here was formed an Association which could voice the desires and needs of the industry to the Provincial and Dominion Governments. This association was united and had intimate knowledge of problems which faced the dairymen and must be solved.

The constitution of this newly formed Association contained certain aims and objects which made the membership feel that definite tasks awaited their attention. The first objective was to consider all matters tending towards the improvement of the dairying industry in Alberta; second, to analyze proposed legislation, both provincial and federal, and to assist in obtaining such legislation as would be beneficial to the industry; third, to inform the general public—by the holding of meetings, the distribution of literature, and systematic advertising—of the food value of dairy products; fourth, to assist in developing a better trade for Alberta dairy products by encouraging production, grading to uniform standards and marketing in a co-operative way; fifth, to form

OFFICERS OF THE ALBERTA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION



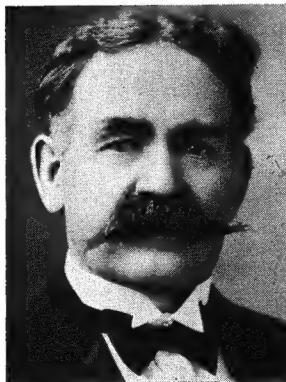
N. S. CLARKE
President, 1924



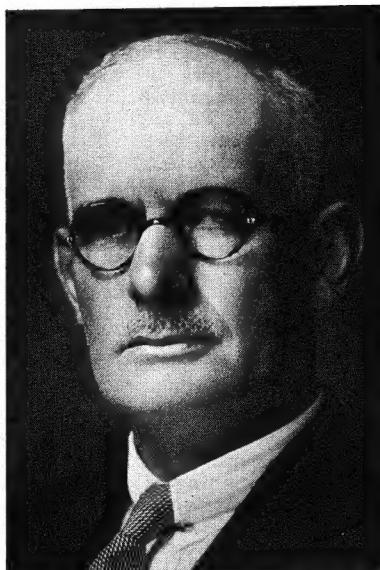
W. W. PREVEY
President, 1925-1926



J. W. SKELLY
President, 1927



P. PALLESEN
President, 1922-1923



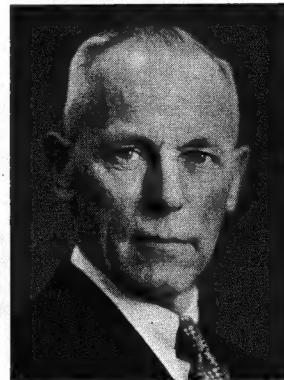
D. MORKEBERG
President, 1919-1921, 1931 and 1932



D. J. CHRISTIE
President, 1928



J. B. RITCHIE
President, 1930



H. P. MADSEN
Sec.-Treas., 1926-1928



J. W. CARLYLE
President, 1929

OFFICERS OF THE ALBERTA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION



T. M. CARLYLE
President, 1934



F. J. REYNOLDS
Sec.-Treas., 1929-1936



C. BURNELL
President, 1935



E. R. JAMES
President, 1938



E. T. LOVE
President, 1940
Sec.-Treas., 1919-1925



JOHN TULLY
President, 1936



H. ELWELL
President, 1939



W. H. JACKSON
President, 1938



F. R. HAYTHORNE
President, 1937

from time to time sections, representing specific interests within the scope of the parent organization; and sixth, to emphasize through inter-provincial co-operation the importance of the industry.

Now that the Association has been active for twenty-one years and has really grown to maturity, it affords an excellent opportunity to review briefly the advancement that has been made, chiefly through the united efforts of all interested dairymen, working towards a bigger and better industry.

There are now five distinct Sections, representing specific groups, which meet annually at the time of the Convention and discuss many problems which, when solved, mean definite advancements.

As already stated, the Manufacturers organized in 1919 under the leadership of W. W. Prevey. This Section has year after year come forward with resolutions which have resulted in improvements to the industry.

In 1920 another Section, composed of butter, cheese and ice-cream makers, was formed. The first Chairman of this Section was C. E. Christensen, Edmonton, and W. H. Jackson, Markerville, was elected Secretary.

During the 1921 Convention the Producers' Section came into existence. N. S. Smith, M.L.A., Olds, was elected Chairman of this Section and H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Secretary-Treasurer.

It was not until 1936 that additional Sections were formed.

The Alberta Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association at that time came under the parent organization of the Alberta Dairymen's Association. N. S. Clarke, Didsbury, was appointed President of this section and has continued in office to the present.

With the cheese industry showing considerable growth, the cheese makers decided to form a separate section, as this would afford a better opportunity to discuss problems pertaining to the cheese industry, which should result in improved quality. It was, therefore, decided to replace the original Butter, Cheese and Ice Cream Makers' Section with two separate Sections, to be known as the Buttermakers' and the Cheesemakers'. J. H. Mitchell, Leduc, was elected Chairman of the newly formed Cheesemakers' Section and G. W. Scott, Edmonton, Secretary-Treasurer.

It was not until 1938, when the constitution was revised, that resolutions were passed to include the Alberta Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association, the Cheesemakers' and the Buttermakers', as official Sections of the Alberta Dairymen's Association.

These new Sections completed the organization as it is known today. The five Sections, viz., Manufacturers', Producers', Cattle Breeders', Buttermakers' and Cheesemakers', all serve a specific group of dairymen, trying to solve their particular problems.

From its inception the Association concerned itself with the betterment of the dairying industry, striving to build up a reputation for Alberta dairy products which would be second to none. It was realized that improvements in the finished butter must come about by improvements in the quality of the cream delivered to the factories. Speakers at the Dairy Conventions and at meetings arranged by the Department of Agriculture stressed the importance of quality to the producers. Pamphlets and circulars were distributed through the creameries. These methods, together with compulsory cream grading, had a very marked effect on improving the quality of the cream.

That the Government should abolish cream buying stations and place official graders in the creameries was discussed thoroughly at the Annual Convention in 1922 and later was brought forward as a request from the Manufacturers' Section of the Alberta Dairymen's Association. This action marked one of the greatest forward steps in the industry, showing a very

admirable attitude on the part of the creamery operators, as it meant discarding approximately 350 buying stations representing a very large investment.

The new system of government grading worked out to such satisfaction that a joint meeting of creamery operators from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta took place in Calgary during the 1923 Alberta Dairy Convention, which resulted in a resolution being passed that Saskatchewan and Manitoba have a government grader in every creamery receiving over a certain amount of butterfat weekly. An inter-provincial committee, composed of five members from each province, was appointed to settle disputes between provinces on cream produced near the provincial boundaries.

Outstanding authorities in all phases of dairying were invited to address delegates at the Annual Conventions, and the inspiration and leadership of these experts played an important part in developing the industry to what it is today. Such names as L. A. Gibson, Percy Reed, C. P. Marker, D'Arcy Scott, E. G. Hood, Jos. Burgess, S. G. Carlyle, K. G. MacKay and many others are to be found in Convention programmes during the early years of the Association. Many of these speakers appeared year after year, yet always having a new message. They reviewed the latest methods and discoveries in the manufacture of butter, cheese and ice cream. Producers were informed of the most productive grasses and legumes, and those highest in feeding value. Addresses covering cow testing, herd improvement, quality milk and cream, the storing of ice and the care and management of dairy cattle, all proved interesting to manufacturers as well as producers.

The Association concerned itself with the establishment and enlargement of a Dairy Department at the University of Alberta.

The fight against the importation, manufacture and sale of oleo-margarine and filled milk was forced by the Association. Resolutions, urging the National Dairy Council to present the dairymen's case before the Dominion Government on these and many other issues, are to be found in the minute books of the Association. The first Secretary, E. T. Love, was particularly active in the campaign against oleo-margarine, and deserves special mention for his excellent work in this connection. Reduced railway rates on cream and butter, exemption of the stamp tax on cream cheques, standardizing the size, and marking of butter boxes, and abolishing the tax on ice cream were a few of the accomplishments of the Alberta Dairymen's Association, working in co-operation with the National Dairy Council and other organized dairy associations.

In 1924 boys' and girls' calf club work was commenced by the Provincial Government in co-operation with the Association. For many years demonstrations and judging competitions for these club members were a feature of the Conventions. The depression restricted the Association's activity in this field, but the work is now being revived.

Dairy field days have also been sponsored in a similar fashion, and these have done much to improve dairying in many districts where it was impossible to have a good representation of delegates at the Conventions.

In recent years the Association has been very active in trying to obtain a tariff duty on imported vegetable oils and also in requesting the Dominion Government to formulate a plan of marketing the exportable surplus of creamery butter which would not force the domestic price to export levels, particularly in seasons of high production costs.

The Association encountered difficult times during 1932 and 1933 when the regular three-day winter Conventions were discontinued. However, a one-day Convention was held at Olds during June, 1933. Through the untiring efforts of the Secretary-Treasurer, F. J. Reynolds, the regular conventions were re-established and increased support of the Association and its work was obtained.

In 1933 the Association passed a resolution approving the principle of stamping the grade on every print of creamery butter offered for sale. It is interesting to note that Alberta was the first province to pass enabling legislation on this matter and also the first to put it into effect. This was an important step in the advancement of the industry, as it prevented misrepresentation and created a greater demand for high quality. There is little question but that consumption has been increased by this action, as the purchaser is thus informed as to the quality.



Photo taken October 27th, 1938, at the unveiling of the cairn marking the site of the first cheese factory in Alberta.

As stated earlier in this preamble, one of the objectives was to inform the general public, by various means, of the food value of dairy products. In this connection it is interesting to note that the statistical report published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture for 1938 shows that Alberta leads all provinces in the consumption of milk and cream.

Lack of space has not permitted us to more than touch on some of the highlights, but these accomplishments alone would convince the most skeptical that here was a task well completed. However, that is not the attitude of the Association, as the industry is forever seeking new horizons, and new problems are forever coming to light which demand the united effort of an aggressive organization.



A group photo taken at the picnic held at the home of D. Morkeberg, Markerville, to celebrate Mr. Morkeberg's birthday and 40th anniversary in the dairy industry.

The Association has always been favored with strong leadership—the list of officers and directors (found in the latter part of this booklet) is of men who not only made a success of their own business but played a most important part in the success of the Alberta Dairymen's Association.



1940 Officers and Directors of the Alberta Dairymen's Association.

THE MANUFACTURERS' SECTION

THE MANUFACTURERS' SECTION was constituted a part of the general organization that was organized under the name of the Alberta Dairymen's Association in 1919. From its inception, the Section has been equally active with its co-partners, the Producers' and Buttermakers' Sections, in the story of progress covering the twenty-one years of its history.

In spite of a duly adopted and properly formed constitution and bylaws, the Section has ever been a flexible and informal body, with a membership comprising all the dairy manufacturers and distributors of the province who have been interested in the progress of their industry, the rolls even including, as the records wryly comment from time to time, operators who subscribed neither to the funds nor the objects of the organization, but whose voices were heard and opinions respected in the consideration of policies and action.

The first official meeting of the Manufacturers' Section was held in Edmonton, on February 27, 1920, at which meeting Mr. W. W. Prevey and Mr. E. T. Love were elected as Chairman and Secretary respectively. The activities of these two officers, in the first four years of the life of the Section, established a record, through their aggressiveness and almost prophetic far-sightedness, which set the pace that later officers accepted for the years to come.

To enumerate all the activities of the Manufacturers' Section would be to recite the changing course of the dairy industry. Every new policy that came into force in the province was scrutinized and discussed in the Section. A few changes in direction which were later to be accepted as inevitable were at first spiritedly opposed, but in an overwhelming percentage, the Section has been on the side of the Angels, to the extent that almost every forward-looking suggestion, which has survived the test of the years, whether originating with some imaginative manufacturer or recommended by a Government Department, has been accorded warm and practical support.

In matters such as the grading of cream, butter and cheese, the standardizing of butter packages, the efforts for adjustment of freight and express rates on dairy products, the repeated attempts to organize plans for stabilizing markets—in many of which projects the Province of Alberta has been far ahead of opinion in other dairying districts—the Manufacturers' Section has played a vigorous and useful role.

Many prominent members of the trade have served as officers and directors of the Section. Those who have held the offices of Chairman and Secretary are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
1920-1923 Incl.	Mr. W. W. Prevey	Mr. E. T. Love
1924	Mr. J. W. Skelly	Mr. E. T. Love
1925-1928 Incl.	Mr. F. C. Wells	Mr. E. T. Love (1925) Mr. H. P. Madsen (1926)
1929-1930 Incl.	Mr. D. Morkeberg	Mr. F. J. Reynolds
1931	Mr. J. W. Carlyle	Mr. F. J. Reynolds
1932-1940 Incl.	Mr. D. Morkeberg	Mr. F. J. Reynolds

WINNERS IN THE IDEAL CREAMERY AND BEAUTIFICATION COMPETITION



CALMAR CREAMERY, 1937



BARRHEAD CREAMERY, 1938



NORTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL, LTD., SEDGEWICK, 1939

BUTTERMAKERS' SECTION

THE BUTTER GRADING REPORT issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture for 1939 shows that Alberta led all provinces in the percentage of first grade and 93 score butter. A large share of the credit for this excellent showing must go to the buttermakers in charge of the churning in Alberta creameries. To attain such a high standard for quality would not have been possible without some active association of buttermakers, where all members take a keen interest in quality improvement.

Shortly after the formation of the Alberta Dairymen's Association it was realized that a Section, composed of the men actually responsible for the manufacture of dairy products, was a necessity, and during the 1920 Convention the butter, cheese and ice cream makers formed themselves into a separate Section. Although the chief interest of this group was the manufacture of butter, the name of Buttermakers' alone was not applied to this Section until 1936 when the cheesemakers decided to form a separate Section.

From the start, in 1920, this Section became very active, and marked its first year's activity by sponsoring the "Canada Wide" creamery butter contest. Prize money to the total of \$375 was offered and exhibits were received from six different provinces. These were judged at the 1921 Convention and, upon the recommendation of Mr. C. P. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, the group system of awarding prizes was first applied to this contest. This system of awarding prizes has since been adopted by every large Exhibition across Canada.

The competitions, sponsored by the Buttermakers' Section and other Exhibitions, have developed a rivalry which causes every buttermaker to put forth his very best efforts. Today the announcements of prizes won in creamery butter classes at Exhibitions throughout Canada tell the story of Alberta's product. In 1939, a total of 632 prizes or over 45 percent of all prizes at the leading Canadian Exhibitions was won by exhibits from the Province of Alberta.

Realizing the importance of competitions covering the commercial or everyday work at the factories, this Section, in co-operation with the Dairy Branch, has sponsored such competitions as the first grade, 93 score, mould and yeast, workmanship, and ideal factory; all of which have encouraged better work on the part of the buttermakers.

The Buttermakers' Section strongly advocated the use of standard butter boxes for both commercial and exhibition purposes.

Working in conjunction with the Dairy Branch, this Section has been active in organizing regional meetings for buttermakers unable to attend the Annual Conventions. Local as well as provincial problems are discussed at these well-attended meetings, which have assisted the creameries in marketing a uniform product of high quality.

The Buttermakers' Section has certain responsibilities to share with the parent organization, and it is to be hoped that as the years go by these duties will be performed with the same breadth of vision which has been so marked in the past.

Following is a list of past Presidents and Secretaries, whose diligent work has meant much to the success of this Section:

<i>Presidents</i>	<i>Secretaries</i>
C. E. Christensen—1920, '21, '22.	W. H. Jackson—1920, '21, '24, '25, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34.
G. M. James—1923, '24.	C. K. Anderson—1922, '23.
A. A. Dunkley—1925, '31, '32, '33, '34.	J. E. Cogan—1926, '27, '28, '29.
W. H. Jackson—1926, '27.	R. V. Duffy—1935.
B. J. Werner—1928.	John Keay—1936, '37.
R. V. Duffy—1929	Alex Ross—1938, '39, '40.
S. W. Low—1930.	
W. H. Hanson—1935.	
W. Morris—1936.	
W. L. Perley—1937, '38, '39, '40.	



Trophies awarded at the 1940 Convention to Alberta Buttermakers and Cheesemakers. The Motherwell Trophy for the highest average score at Reefton Exhibition is shown near the top of the photograph. It was won by the Edberg Co-op. Creamery Assn. Jno. H. Neale, Manager, and G. M. Cousins, Buttermaker.

PRODUCERS' SECTION

AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the Alberta Dairymen's Association, held in Calgary, February 17, 1921, the Producers' Section was formed.

A special committee had been appointed at the 1920 Convention to draft changes in the constitution, which would serve an Association composed of both producers and manufacturers. After considerable discussion as to whether a Producers' Section of the Alberta Dairymen's Association or a separate Provincial Association of Milk and Cream Producers should be formed, it was moved by H. Higginbotham and seconded by C. P. Marker that the report and recommendation of the special committee be adopted. This report urged the formation of a Producers' Section, and outlined certain changes in the constitution. The motion was carried unanimously.

This marked an important step in the history of the Association, as producers and manufacturers joined hands in an effort to solve problems affecting the dairy industry.

The Producers' Section has taken an active interest in matters dealing with production and marketing.

One of the first steps was to seek a greater remuneration and a quicker settlement from the Dominion Government for grade dairy cattle reacting to the tuberculin test. A resolution was also passed by the Section, asking the Provincial Government to restrict the importation to Alberta of dairy cattle not certified free of tuberculosis.

An active educational campaign, to assist producers shipping low quality cream, was organized by this Section. The Provincial Government was asked to prepare and distribute circulars on ice wells and the cooling of cream.

The difficulty in obtaining producer representatives from the various creamery districts to the Annual Conventions was overcome by the Section, when financial assistance was arranged to pay transportation for the delegates.

Realizing at an early date that more progressive educational work among the producers would come through the farm boys and girls, the Section became active in the formation of Junior Dairy Clubs.

Field days and dairy meetings were organized in co-operation with the Dairy Branch. The lectures and judging demonstrations featured at these meetings have greatly assisted the producer not able to attend the Annual Conventions.

That only the most progressive dairymen attend Conventions and meetings is regretted by many. However, the ideas gained by these few are very often followed by neighbors and the work is extended far beyond expectations.

In reviewing the statistical data we note that, during the history of the Association, while the number of milch cows in Alberta increased by 40 percent, the milk production increased by 109 percent. These figures indicate clearly the splendid work done by the producer in increasing the average production per cow.

Alberta dairymen are justly proud of the improvements that have been registered in dairy products. When we analyze the figures for cream grading, we find that the producers have made a very remarkable showing. In 1939

68.1 percent of the cream qualified for special grade, as compared to 32.4 percent during 1922, the first year of compulsory cream grading.

Officers of the Producers' Section:

<i>Presidents</i>	<i>Secretaries</i>
N. S. Smith, Olds—1921, '22, '23.	H. Higginbotham, Calgary—1921, '22.
D. J. Christie, South Edmonton—1924, '25, '26.	Thos. Noble, Daysland—1923, '25, '26.
E. R. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin—1927, '28.	E. R. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin—1924.
J. B. Ritchie, South Edmonton—1929.	J. R. Love, Edmonton—1927, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34.
L. B. Hart, Carbon—1930.	J. B. Ritchie, South Edmonton—1935, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40.
Chas. Burnell, North Edmonton—1931, '32, '33.	
J. Standish, Midnapore—1934, 39.	
F. R. Haythorne, South Edmonton—1935.	
J. R. Love, Edmonton—1936.	
K. A. Cameron, Stettler—1937.	
H. Elwell, Blackfalds—1938.	
A. A. Burnham, Viking—1940.	

Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association

THIS SECTION of the Alberta Dairymen's Association was organized at a meeting of the Producers' Section, held February 11, 1936, at the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton. Mr. F. R. Haythorne, President of the Producers' Section, acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. J. B. Ritchie as Secretary.

The secretary, in announcing the purpose of the meeting, stated that members representing the Breed Associations favoured the creation of a separate unit that would devote itself to the promotion of improved breeding and management of dairy cattle. It was considered the time had arrived when more attention should be given to encouraging improvement in dairy herds, by breeding, feeding and weeding for economical production.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. R. Sweeney, Dairy Commissioner, and Professor Sackville, of the University of Alberta, who expressed their interest in the proposed Association, which would doubtless accomplish a great deal in promoting dairy cattle improvement.

A motion that the Association be formed having been carried unanimously, a constitution for the Association was discussed and adopted. The constitution embodies the objects of the Association, which are as follows:

- (1) To generally promote and encourage improved breeding and management of dairy cattle.
- (2) To encourage the breeding and management of dairy cattle among the boys and girls of the Province, and to promote the same by means of Junior Fairs, Judging Competitions and Calf Clubs.
- (3) To support the activities of the Department of Agriculture, the University of Alberta and the Dairy Cattle Breed Clubs, in instructing the farmers of Alberta in dairy cattle breeding, and in any way to promote the growth of the dairy cattle industry.

(4) To encourage and support cow testing work as carried on by the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The Directorate consists of six members, each representing one of the following breeds: Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Red Poll and Shorthorn.

During the Association's first year of operation, prominent dairymen in the Province were canvassed and they agreed to support and co-operate with the Association in its work.

Field days have been held in dairying districts at the following centres: Lethbridge, Red Deer, Camrose (2), Edmonton, Calgary, Vegreville, Olds and Barrhead. The object of these gatherings is to further the knowledge of producers, in the selection and care of their particular breed of cattle. These meetings have consistently been well attended. Topics of immediate interest to producers are discussed by agricultural specialists from the Department of Agriculture and the University of Alberta.

At Dairymen's Conventions programmes of special interest to dairy cattle breeders have been arranged, outstanding authorities on breeder problems having addressed the members of the Association on improved methods of dairy farming. Members of the Directorate have also reported regularly on the work of the Breed Associations which they represent.

As a result of the work being done by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, ten Boys' and Girls' Dairy Calf Clubs are now active in the Province. During the past two years eight new Clubs have been organized, and the progress being made in this field of endeavor is most encouraging. Calves have been secured from the Edmonton and Calgary districts, where many dairymen, by careful selection and breeding, have increased their average annual milk production to more than 8,000 pounds per cow, which is at least double that of the ordinary Alberta cow. Approximately 200 heifer calves have been distributed to the Clubs from these sources.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

President

N. S. Clarke, Didsbury—1936, '37, '38, '39, '40.

Vice-Presidents

R. Ness, De Winton—1936, '37.
J. Richards, Red Deer—1938, '39.
H. Elwell, Blackfalds—1940.

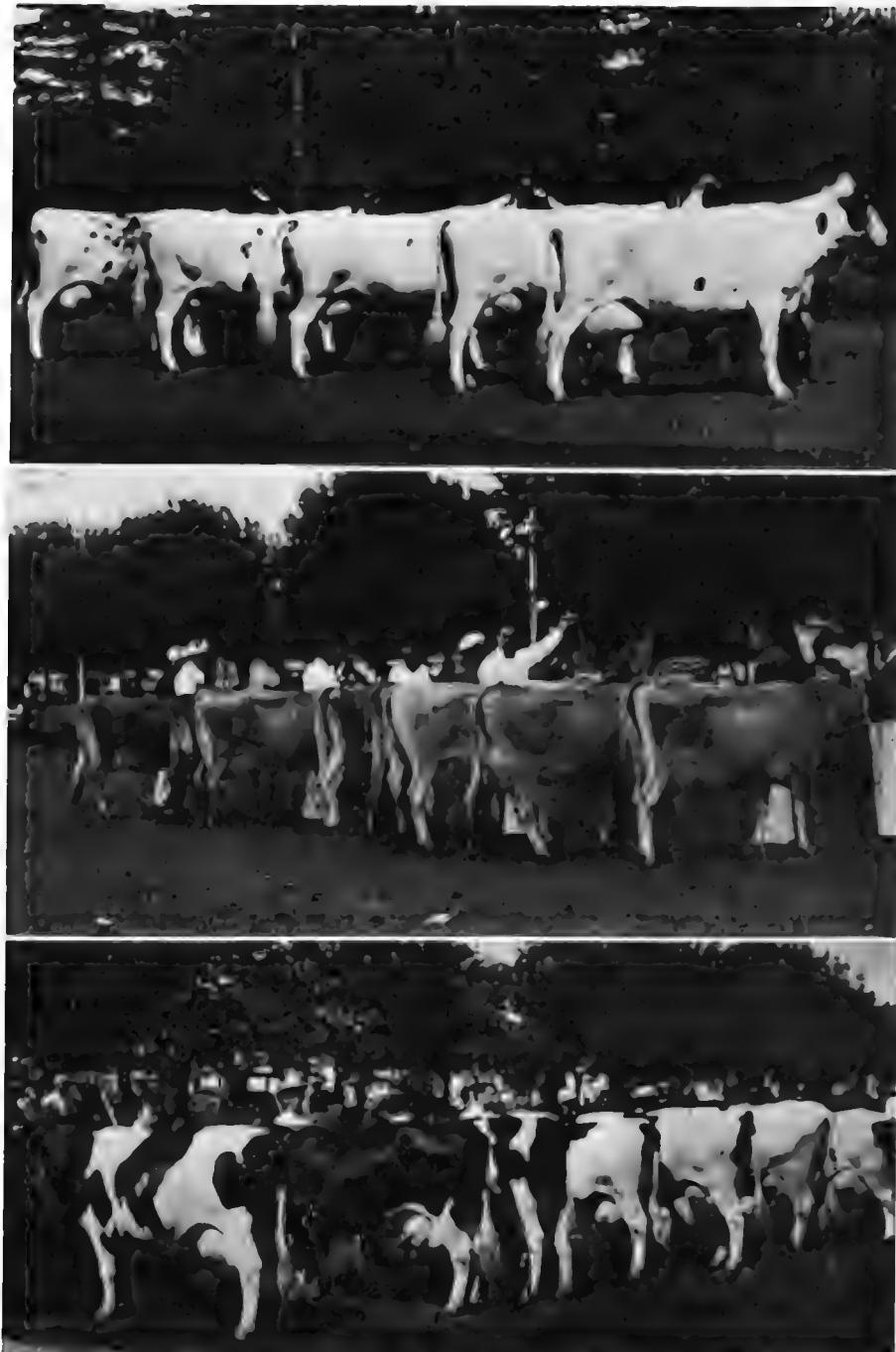
Secretary-Treasurers

H. J. Donnelly, Edmonton—1936, '37,
'38, '39.
A. F. Bennett, Edmonton—1940.

Directors

N. S. Clarke, Didsbury (Jersey Breeders)—1936, '37, '38, '39, '40.
R. Ness, De Winton (Ayrshire Breeders)—1936, '37.
J. Richards, Red Deer (Ayrshire Breeders)—1938, '39.
A. C. Anderson, Calgary (Ayrshire Breeders)—1940.
J. R. Atkinson, St. Albert (Red Poll Breeders)—1936, '37, '38, '39.
T. H. Howes, Millet (Red Poll Breeders)—1940.
Dr. T. E. Hays, Calgary (Holstein Breeders)—1936, '37.
H. Elwell, Blackfalds (Holstein Breeders)—1938, '39, '40.
Dr. S. W. D. Frith, Edmonton (Guernsey Breeders)—1936, '37, '38, '39, '40.
A. McDonnell, St. Albert (Shorthorn Breeders)—1936, '37, '39, '40.
Geo. Ball, Edmonton (Shorthorn Breeders)—1938.

SOME OF OUR ALBERTA DAIRY CATTLE



TOP—A few of the Ayrshires at the Olds School of Agriculture.
CENTRE—Jersey Class of Cows being judged at the Edmonton Exhibition.
LOWER—Holstein Class of Cows being judged at the Edmonton Exhibition.

CHEESEMAKERS' SECTION

TO MEET THE DEMANDS of a growing cheese industry in Alberta, the Cheesemakers formed a separate Section of the Alberta Dairymen's Association during the Annual Meeting held at the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, February 11, 1936.

After Mr. J. R. Sweeney, Dairy Commissioner, had outlined the necessity for and the benefits likely to be derived from such a Section, the Cheesemakers drew up their constitution and elected officers for the ensuing year.

In brief, the objects were to improve the quality and increase the consumption of Alberta-made cheese, and to sponsor cheese-scoring contests, short



Display of Alberta-made Cheese at the 1940 Convention, Calgary.
Grading of Cheese by the Federal Produce Graders, Edmonton (below).

courses and meetings where open discussion would create efficiency and co-operation among the members.

The membership was limited to owners and operators of cheese factories, cheesemakers, and others interested in promoting the objects of the Section.

The Cheesemakers' Section has been active since its formation. Each year competitions, designed to bring forth the best efforts of every maker, are arranged in co-operation with the Dairy Branch. It has been customary to hold two general meetings each year; one at the time of the Convention, and the other during the latter part of April, before the new season's work commences. Authorities on the cheese industry have addressed these meetings and acquainted the makers with the newest and most up-to-date knowledge on the subject. Circulars and bulletins have been distributed among the membership and the patrons supplying milk to the factories. These policies have played an important part in improving the quality of milk and cheese.

Displays of cheese at the Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions, and also at the Dairy Conventions, have informed the general public that Alberta-made cheese can be purchased in a variety of sizes, either as mild or mature, depending on the consumer's preference.

The grading and stamping of Alberta cheese, which was endorsed by the Section during the Spring of 1937 and executed by members of the Federal Grading Staff, have acquainted not only the Cheesemakers but the consuming public with the quality. The policy has not been in operation long enough to show its true value, but those acquainted with the butter industry in Alberta realize what cream and butter grading has done in that field, and everyone is convinced that cheese grading will play an equally important part in the future of the cheese industry.

LIST OF OFFICERS

1936

President—J. H. Mitchell, Leduc.

Vice-President—C. Morkeberg, Markerville.

Secretary-Treasurer—G. W. Scott, Edmonton.

Directors—A. M. Kerr, Buford; P. T. Jones, Edmonton.

1937

President—C. Morkeberg, Markerville.

Vice-President—A. M. Kerr, Buford.

Secretary-Treasurer—G. W. Scott, Edmonton.

Directors—J. H. Mitchell, Leduc; P. T. Jones, Edmonton.

1938

President—C. Morkeberg, Markerville.

Vice-President—J. H. Mitchell, Leduc.

Secretary-Treasurer—G. W. Scott, Edmonton.

Directors—H. A. Ridley, Swalwell; P. T. Jones, Edmonton.

1939

President—C. Morkeberg, Markerville.

Vice-President—J. H. Mitchell, Leduc.

Secretary-Treasurer—G. W. Scott, Edmonton.

Directors—H. A. Ridley, Swalwell; A. M. Kerr, Edmonton.

1940

President—H. A. Ridley, Swalwell.

Vice-President—J. H. Mitchell, Leduc.

Secretary-Treasurer—G. W. Scott, Edmonton.

Directors—C. Morkeberg, Markerville; T. B. MacEwan, Killam.



THE DAIRY BRANCH

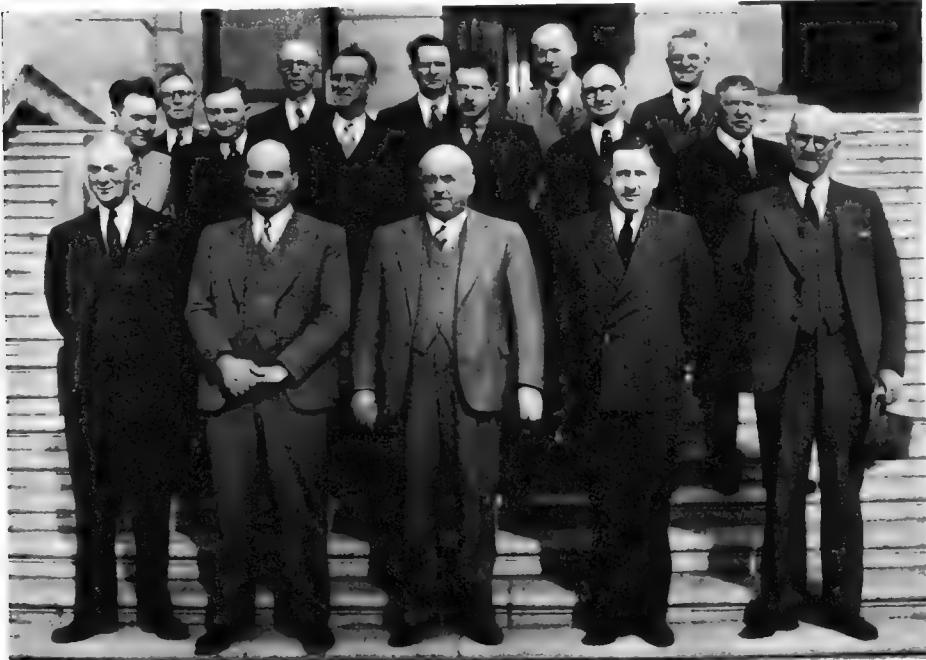
D. H. McCALLUM

Dairy Commissioner

THE APPOINTMENT of Mr. C. P. Marker as Dairy Commissioner for the Province of Alberta on March 1, 1906, marked the beginning of the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture. It was not until May 1 of the same year, however, that Mr. Marker commenced duties with the Province. This was the date the government-controlled creameries were formally taken over from the Dominion by the newly formed

Provincial Government, although Mr. Marker had supervised their activities since the year 1897.

Dr. Marker's regime was indeed a long and important one for the Dairying Industry of Alberta. Upon his retirement in 1934, Dr. Marker was succeeded as Dairy Commissioner by Mr. J. R. Sweeney. After the comparatively short period of four years, Mr. Sweeney was called to serve in a wider field, as Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and on October 1, 1939, Mr. D. H. McCallum was appointed head of the Dairy Branch.



Members of the Dairy Branch attending Staff Conference, May 1939

The Staff of the Dairy Branch has always been noted for its loyal and faithful service. The fact that a number of the Dairy Branch officials have served exceedingly long terms is indicative of their efficient service and also of the care and consideration given by those responsible for their appointments. Lack of space prevents including a full list of staff members and their term of office; but such names as H. S. Pearson, Geo. W. Scott, H. J. Donnelly and J. R. Flan deserve special mention. These men all served the Branch and allied Industry for over a quarter of a century; and four others—namely, W. J. Beckett, A. F. Bennett, W. Rourke and A. N. Macdonald—have all been attached to the Staff for a period of at least twenty years.

The Staff might be divided under three headings: namely, Office, Field and Laboratory.

It is the function of the Office Staff to handle all general correspondence pertaining to dairying, to issue licenses, to assemble and publish statistics relative to production and stocks of dairy products, to supervise the work of the Field Staff, and to prepare circulars and deliver addresses at dairy meetings as well as over the radio.

The field work is conducted by eight Creamery and one Cheese Factory Instructors or Inspectors, each responsible for a certain number of factories in his district. The duties of these fieldmen are to check carefully the grading, testing and factory records at all plants; to inspect the sanitary conditions of plants and equipment; to instruct the producers in the proper care and handling of cream or milk on the farms; and to assist and instruct the makers as to the most approved methods of manufacture.

The Dairy Laboratory work is conducted by a Dairy Bacteriologist, with an assistant during the summer months. The Laboratory is well equipped to serve all branches of the Industry. Chemical and bacteriological analyses are made on samples of dairy products and well water. Reports and recommendations are forwarded to all those submitting samples.

POLICIES

During the history of the Province the policies of the Dairy Branch have been formed and molded to suit the demands of a growing industry. When new problems presented themselves, calling for new or changed legislation, it has been customary to first get the approval of a representative gathering of dairymen. This action has greatly assisted those responsible for enforcing The Dairymen's Act and Regulations.

The policies of this Branch in force today might be summarized under three headings: Education, Licensing and Inspection. However, a Marketing Service was conducted by the Dairy Branch from 1906 to 1927, inclusive, which could not be classified under one of the above policies.

BUTTER MARKETING SERVICE

When the Province took control of the government creameries in 1906, it naturally involved the marketing of the butter in addition to the management of the plants. When the associations concerned took over the operation of these creameries five years later, the Department offered to continue the marketing of their butter and this Service was extended to all creameries in the Province. After twenty-two years of operation, markets had been developed, and there was not the same need for this Service; consequently it was discontinued in 1927. During these early years this Service proved to be a real help to the creamery operators and in turn to the Dairying Industry.

EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

Commencing with its formation in 1906, this Branch has taken a very active part in educational work, among producers and manufacturers alike. The travelling dairy schools, organized in 1906, were successful in acquainting

many of the pioneers with the approved utensils and methods of handling cream and milk on the farms. Demonstrations were given on farm butter and cheese making, which improved the quality and saleability of these products.

The Dairy Branch has prepared and distributed publications covering a variety of dairy topics. The farm boys and girls attending the Provincial Schools of Agriculture have been instructed in the most up-to-date methods of production and manufacture of farm dairy products by officers of the Dairy Branch.

To insure high quality products from Alberta factories, special short courses for butter and cheese makers have been held by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Dairy Department of the University of Alberta. These courses have standardized factory methods, which have been instrumental in the manufacture of a uniform, high-quality product.



CREAMERY SHORT COURSE, 1940

CREAM GRADING SERVICE

In 1910 the Dairy Branch inaugurated the system whereby cream was graded and purchased on a quality basis. While this system was adopted largely by the co-operative or government controlled creameries, it is interesting to note that privately owned factories soon saw its value and adopted it. Certain cream shippers took considerable pride in producing a high quality article regardless of price differential, but the larger majority waited for it to affect their pocket book before adopting the approved methods which Department officials had recommended for years.

During the war period the demand for production caused many factories to disregard quality in their search for a larger volume of cream. This condition naturally caused a serious reduction in the quality of butter. Comparative figures for butter grading for the years 1917 and 1921 show that 56.3 per cent. and 7.7 per cent., respectively, qualified for special grade.

The Industry realized that to satisfy outside markets, which had been developed with a quality product, drastic action was necessary. In 1922 the

cream buying stations were eliminated and, in addition, government cream graders were appointed to conduct the grading in all creameries. This system proved most satisfactory in restoring the quality and was continued until 1932, when it was felt that economies might be introduced by appointing a larger number of Inspectors to check the work of the licensed graders and testers employed by the factories. This system is still in force, and the fact that Alberta led all Provinces in first grade and 93 score butter during 1939 indicates that it has given satisfaction.

BUTTER GRADING SERVICE

"The Season's Educational Butter Scoring Contest," inaugurated by the Dairy Branch in the spring of 1907, marked the beginning of butter grading in Alberta. Every churning of butter manufactured in the government controlled creameries was inspected and scored during the season, and this represented 51 per cent. of the total creamery output of the Province. The purpose of this work was to promote uniform standards of workmanship and improve quality generally. This policy was continued for several seasons, even after the government relinquished the management of the creameries, and was carried on in connection with the Provincial Butter Grading Service.

In 1910 the Department established grade standards, and payment was made to the government creameries on a quality basis. In 1912 the Department extended the Grading Service to all creameries and furnished the buyer with score cards indicating the quality. Later, grade certificates were issued, and after pasteurization became general in 1917 only butter made from effectively pasteurized cream was entitled to such a certificate, although score cards could be furnished on butter manufactured from raw cream.

Few changes were recorded during the next few years, but in 1923 the Federal Produce Grading Service was established. This Service was intended to cover all butter and cheese exported from Canada. Graders attached to the provincial staff were given temporary appointments as Federal Produce Graders to inspect and grade all butter manufactured in Alberta intended for export.

At the end of May, 1927, the Butter Grading Service was transferred from the Provincial to the Federal Department of Agriculture. This meant that the Federal Department was able to standardize the grading in all Provinces and carry on a Dominion wide, official Grading Service.

This system has continued to the present and the closest co-operation exists between the two Departments. The Federal officers inspect and grade creamery butter and factory cheese, score cards are sent to the Dairy Branch promptly, and if any serious defects are noted Inspectors of the Provincial Department immediately make a special survey. This policy has greatly improved the quality of Alberta creamery butter, and by so doing it has widened our markets.

COW TESTING SERVICE

The Dominion Department of Agriculture withdrew from the field of organized cow testing for grade herds in Alberta at the close of 1933, and the Dairy Branch was asked to continue this work. Lack of funds prevented the maintenance of as complete a service as was carried on by the Dominion Government. However, a number of herd owners have availed themselves of the "Mailing System" carried on by the Dairy Branch. This service is available to all herd owners in the Province who are willing to keep daily records of the production from each cow in the herd and co-operate with the Department in carrying out the rules of the service.

The value of this work is emphasized by the fact that every dairy country has improved the quality of dairy cattle by similar means. It is interesting to note that the herds under test in Alberta show a considerably higher average

production than those where no records are kept. The information gained by keeping these production records has served as a basis in eliminating many of the low producing cows.

LICENSING

All creameries and cheese factories are licensed under the Department of Agriculture, which for several reasons is necessary to the success of the Industry. During the early years of settlement in the Province, creameries received financial aid from the government, to establish plants in certain districts not favored with either marketing or transportation facilities. As the Dairying Industry developed, many creameries were built throughout the Province, largely without government aid and in some cases at points ill suited for the maintenance of a successful factory. This condition led to considerable overlapping and resulted in a lower average output per plant.

The present policy with respect to new creameries and cheese factories is one of restriction, particularly in areas reasonably well served with dairy factories. It is a well recognized fact that the cost of manufacture increases as the output per factory decreases, and as a general rule the quality in the smaller plant is below that of factories with a large production. These factors indicate that if the producer is to receive the highest possible returns, some restriction is necessary. Other dairy countries have discovered their mistake with respect to small factories and are now attempting to amalgamate two or more of these plants.

During 1938 the Department of Agriculture established a Licensing Advisory Board, consisting of three members—the function of the Board being to examine applications for new licenses, to investigate the need for additional factories and by careful survey to ascertain the justification of existing creameries and cheese factories. This policy should prevent unnecessary duplication of dairy factories throughout the Province.

While the grading and testing in Alberta factories is done by an employee of the company, these graders and testers are all licensed by the Department of Agriculture and their work checked frequently by Inspectors of the Dairy Branch. The grading and paying for cream on a quality basis is recognized as the greatest single factor affecting quality of both the cream and butter. Only by careful and conscientious grading can quality be maintained, and for that reason every license holder must be thoroughly qualified. Before licenses can be issued, the applicant must receive practical training in a factory and pass examinations set by the Dairy Branch. In this way the graders and testers are responsible to the Branch for their license, which insures careful work at all times.

The Dairy Branch was established to serve an Industry well adapted to the soils and climate of our Province, and as time goes on new problems will demand new services and new legislation. It is the profound hope of every staff member to uphold the high traditions established by his predecessor.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF DAIRYING



DR. H. R. THORNTON
Professor of Dairying

INSTRUCTION IN DAIRYING in this institution was given as early as the session of 1917-1918 to undergraduate students in the Faculty of Agriculture by Dr. C. P. Marker, then Dairy Commissioner of Alberta. In 1921 Dr. Marker was appointed to the position of Professor of Dairying and Head of the Department of Dairying, a position he held jointly with the Dairy Commissionership until his retirement in 1934. In 1921 a laboratory was equipped for the teaching of dairy manufacturing in its various ramifications. In 1929 Dr. H. R. Thornton was added to the staff as Professor of Dairying, becoming Head of the Department on the retirement of Dr. Marker. In 1939 Mr. W. L. Dunkley received a Fellowship in Dairying and assisted with the instructional duties during the session of 1939-1940.

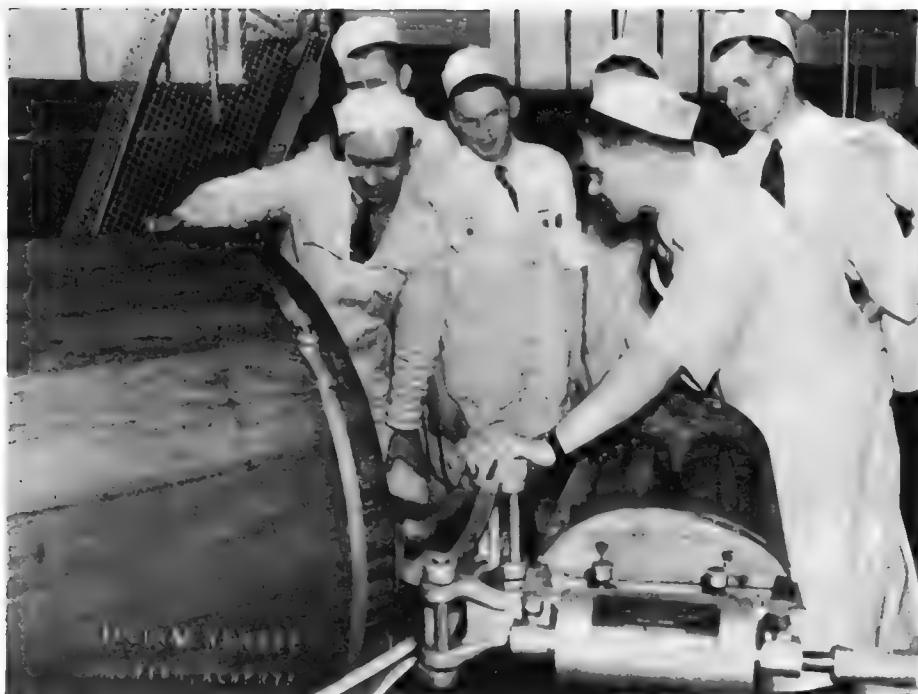
The Department of Dairying is responsible for five major activities, viz.:—

1. The teaching of dairying to all the undergraduate students in the College of Agriculture.
2. The undergraduate training of those specializing in dairying.
3. The direction and supervision of post-graduate studies leading to the degree of Master of Science in dairying.
4. The conducting, jointly with the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, of short courses in dairy manufacturing.
5. Dairy research.

All undergraduate students in the Faculty of Agriculture are required to take at least one course in dairying. Many take two or more courses in this department.

Dairying may be chosen as a specialty by students in Agriculture at the end of the sophomore year. Frequently such specialists continue to the degree of Master of Science in dairying. Graduates from this institution who have specialized in dairying are to be found in the different phases of the dairy industry as well as in government inspectional work and in dairy bacteriological, dairy chemical and other food laboratories. One graduate is engaged in fermentation research in Eire.

The joint short courses in the various fields of dairy manufacturing were incepted in 1921 and have been offered annually since that time. During this period 674 students have been registered in these courses. Since 1935 the



CLASS IN CREAMERY BUTTERMAKING, 1940

Annual Creamery Short Course has extended through four weeks and, because of lack of space, registration has been limited to twenty students per year. At no time have the applications for the twenty available places been less than thirty.

The Department of Dairying has carried a live and active dairy research program and over twenty-five research papers have been published in dairy trade and research journals. The problems studied have had special application in Alberta in the fields of buttermaking and market and cheese milk production and control. Part of this research has had generous financial support from the dairy industry of Alberta and part has been conducted jointly with Dairy Research, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Projects have been studied at the request of the American Public Health Association and the Commission on Standardization of Biological Stains. Co-operative studies with non-dairy departments of the University have been frequent and the departmental relationships have been particularly happy.

Modern dairying is modern—as modern as airplanes, plastics, radio or motor cars. Dairy products are foods. Food-conceptions, food-handling and food-processing are undergoing frequent and rapid change. To retain its place of leadership, dairying must continue in the vanguard of this movement. The future promises increasing demand for instruction in technical and scientific dairying. It is the hope of this Department that it may be able to continue to meet this demand with increasing adequacy.

NOTES ON ALBERTA'S DAIRY INDUSTRY

DR. C. P. MARKER



the direction and progress in the development of industrial dairying in Alberta from the day of "the wide open spaces, the winding prairie trail and the covered wagon" to its present magnitude and importance in the economic life of the community.

We note in the establishment of the early dairy factories the beginning of the industrial phase of dairying and its comparatively rapid development from the latter nineties, co-incident with the greatly accelerated immigration and settlement of the country north and south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. We also note the extension of market facilities in the mining fields and cities in British Columbia and in the Yukon Territory.

Dairy development has proceeded along with the expansion of other important branches of farming through times of economic stress, through war-time inflation and post-war deflation, through years of more normal conditions and, again, through the years of severe depression in the thirties.

The space available for this paper necessitates the omission of many interesting and important details and references, such as a record of the establishment of dairy factories since the formation of the Province. Nor has it been practicable to offer extended comment upon the historical implications and effects of some of the events recorded herein; or upon outstanding contributions made by institutions, organizations and individuals within the various fields of dairying activities over the years. It is believed, though, that these may be fairly familiar or apparent to the members of the Dairymen's Association, for whom this publication is primarily intended.

MILESTONES ALONG THE WAY

1885—1889

This period may be said to mark the beginning of the industrial phase of dairying in Alberta.

The 1885 census of the North-West Territories reported 3,334 dairy cows in the three census divisions of the Provisional District of Alberta, and a production of 85,795 pounds of butter and 1,075 pounds of cheese.

A considerable number of settlers had come into the southern part of the District and into the Calgary and Edmonton areas, prior to and following the completion of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Dairy herds of fair size had been established on a number of farms and the settlers enjoyed a good market for their surplus production of butter, realizing as high as 50 cents per pound. In the latter eighties, however, the gradually increasing output had overtaken the requirements of the domestic markets, causing a serious slump in prices. This condition seems first to have reached an acute stage in the Calgary district. The establishment of dairy factories and,

through them, the finding of wider markets seemed to be the only answer to the problem. So, Ebenezer Healy, a settler in the Springbank district, took the initiative and set up a cheese factory on his farm in 1888—the first dairy factory in Alberta. His example was followed by Isaac Robinson in 1889 in starting a cheese factory on the Elbow Park Ranch, a few miles west of Calgary. The Calgary Herald gave enthusiastic encouragement to the establishment of these new industries in the district, and urged farmers to patronize them liberally.

In the southern part of the District, settlers from Utah took up land on Lee's Creek (Cardston) and gave considerable attention to dairying, in which they were said to be very efficient.

In the Edmonton area, where the first attempts at farming had been confined largely to grain growing, in order to supply the home market with flour which was then high in price, there was a gradual increase in live stock production, including dairying. Here, again, it was

not long until the surplus butter production overtook the needs of the comparatively small and somewhat isolated community. In fact, the Business Men's Association of Edmonton found it expedient to open communication with the produce commission firms in British Columbia, with a view to finding a market there for the surplus butter of the district. The Edmonton Bulletin published a vigorous Editorial on: "A Creamery for Edmonton," pointing out that

"... the advantage to the district of having creameries established would be that their product would be capable of profitable export and would bring cash or its equivalent into the district, thereby making money more plentiful and benefiting everyone accordingly. . . . Our market lies in British Columbia, and the freight from Edmonton to Calgary by team is not so great as the freight from Manitoba or Ontario by rail, from which localities British Columbia is now supplied and with whom only we would have to compete . . . all that is required is to furnish a desirable article, just such as this district can furnish, and furnish profitably, by means of co-operative creameries, with a very small investment of capital and a willingness on the part of those interested to work together."

Ordinance No. 13 was passed by the legislature of the North-West Territories, providing for the incorporation of Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Associations.



JAS. W. ROBERTSON

James Bannerman, Calgary, imported a prize-winning herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, from Oakville, Ontario.

1890—1894

Professor Jas. W. Robertson was appointed Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in 1890, an appointment that marked the beginning of nation-wide leadership in organization and service in the field of dairying. This year also marked events of international significance to the industry, such as the introduction of the Babcock milk test, the invention of the "Alpha-Disc" cream separator bowl, the production on a commercial scale of pure cultures for the ripening of cream for buttermaking, and Dr. Koch's announcement of his discovery of tuberculin.

The Census of Canada reported 10,969 dairy cows in Alberta, and the production of 406,006 pounds of butter and 22,314 pounds of cheese.

Alberta's first butter factory was established by D. M. Ratcliffe, at Big Hill Spring, north of Cochrane. He became an outstanding figure in the field of dairying here in the early half of the nineties.

Ordinance No. 15 was passed by the legislature, authorizing the formation of a Dairymen's Association.

The Dairymen's Association of the North-West Territories was organized at Regina in 1892.

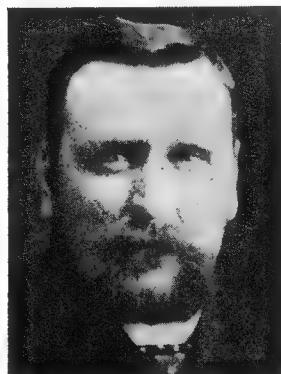
A cheese factory was started at Cardston by the Cardston Company Limited. Other cheese factories were later opened at Springbank (Young Bros.); at Poplar Lake (The Edmonton Creameries Company); in the Sturgeon River settlement and at St. Albert (Dorai & Boulais); and near Fort Saskatchewan (Chas. Paradis).

A hand-powered "Alexandra" cream separator was exhibited "in full operation" at the St. Albert and Edmonton exhibitions in 1893.

Powell & Howard opened a butter and cheese factory in Innisfail; they operated a De Laval hollow bowl belt driven cream separator.

The Innisfail Dairy and Stock Company was incorporated in 1894, acquired and enlarged the Powell & Howard plant and initiated in Alberta the cream separating station method of extending its field of service to out-lying districts. The company brought in a number of dairy cows which were disposed of to farmers patronizing the creamery. Jas. A. Powell was appointed manager of the company.

Creameries were established at Duhamel (Ingram & Fraser) and at Red Deer (The Red Deer Dairy Association), and a steam power plant and standard creamery equipment was installed and put into operation in the cheese factory building at Poplar Lake.



D. M. RATCLIFFE

The first carload of butter sent out of Alberta to British Columbia was shipped by the Ratcliffe Creamery Co., from the creameries at Red Deer, Innisfail and Big Hill Spring.

A Dominion "travelling dairy," in charge of J. B. McEwan and L. A. Zufelt, held two-day sessions at each of a number of places in Alberta, giving talks and demonstrations on farm buttermaking and the operation of the cream separator and the Babcock milk test.

Herds of purebred Holstein cattle were brought into the Calgary, Innisfail and St. Albert districts, from eastern provinces.

D. M. Ratcliffe sold 109 head of dairy cattle to farmers of the Lacombe and Red Deer districts in order to increase the patronage and cream supply of the Red Deer creamery, of which he was the lessee, at the same time clearing out his Big Hill Spring herd to devote himself to more extensive creamery and commercial projects.

1895—1899



Tindastoll (Markerville) Creamery.
D. Morkeberg and C. Nairn shown at the entrance.

financial assistance from the Territorial government, of dairy meetings throughout the Territories. The meetings in Alberta were held in Calgary, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton, Macleod and Fish Creek. Similar meetings were again held in 1898 and included additional points in Alberta.

Henry Jamieson, Red Deer, founded his herd of Jerseys.

Ayrshire cattle were brought to Alberta by C. W. Peterson, Calgary, and by Alfred Allen, of Dewdney.

In 1896, the Dominion Parliament voted an appropriation of \$15,000 "to promote the establishment and maintenance of creameries in the North-West Territories," and a plan was announced by the Department of Agriculture specifying the conditions under which assistance could be obtained from that source.

The year 1897 marked the beginning of the "Government Creamery" regime in Alberta and other parts of the Territories under the plan just referred to. Operating and marketing difficulties had involved most of the creamery operators in Alberta in heavy financial losses. Government aid was sought and obtained, resulting in a general re-organization of the business. The operations of the creameries situated at Calgary, Innisfail, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton were placed upon a co-operative basis under government management for a term of years. The plants at Aetna and Tindastoll later were included in this plan.

Creameries were started at Calgary, Mountain View, Dewdney, Olds, Bowden, Edmonton, Aetna (combined butter and cheese), Wetaskiwin and Tindastoll.

Cheese factories were opened during this period at Spruce Coulee, Vermilion Meadows, Tindastoll (2 plants), and Clearwater.

The Dairymen's Association of the North-West Territories was re-organized in 1896 and arranged, with the holding of a series

Cold storage facilities were set up by the government at Calgary and Revelstoke, mainly for the handling and marketing of the butter output of these creameries. The building at Calgary was then said to be the best building for the purpose west of Montreal.

The development of the mining regions in the Kootenay and Yukon Territories, and the extension of the Crows' Nest Pass railway opened new markets for dairy and other farm products.



Central Creamery and Union Milk Plant, Calgary. Inset showing Calgary's first creamery—the Central Cold Storage for Government Creameries of the N.W.T.

1900—1904

J. A. Ruddick was appointed Chief of the newly formed Dairy Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Mechanical refrigeration was installed in the cold storage warehouse at Calgary.

There were 46,101 dairy cows in Alberta, and the total value of dairy products reported to be \$546,476.

The Bureau of Statistics reported 109 head of purebred dairy cattle in Alberta.

A. H. Trimble, C. A. Julian Sharman and N. S. Clarke founded their herds of Ayrshire and Jersey cattle.

The Territorial Dairymen's Association was organized at Lacombe in 1903.

Creameries were established during this period at Red Deer (Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association), Mayton, Harmattan, Carstairs, Lacombe, Blackfalds, Neapolis, Ponoka, Leduc and Pine Lake.

Cheese factories were started at Bowden, Bentley and Morinville.

Professor Jas. W. Robertson resigned as Commissioner for Agriculture and Dairying.

1905—1909

J. A. Ruddick was appointed Dominion Dairy Commissioner.



J. A. RUDDICK

Conference at Innisfail

The Dairy Commissioner arranged and attended a meeting at Innisfail on February 10, 1905, with delegates appointed by the associations whose creameries were operated by the government, to discuss with them the further development of the business of the creameries and the market prospects for the approaching season. The delegates took an active part in the discussion and the meeting (as well as the complimentary banquet tendered to the delegates and representatives of the department by the citizens of Innisfail) was voted a great success.



DAIRY CONFERENCE, INNISFAIL, 1905.

Convention at Edmonton

The Dairy Commissioner convened and attended a further meeting with creamery delegates, at Edmonton, February 20, 1906. There were present, also: Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Premier of Alberta; Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Dr. De Veber; Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; P. Talbot, M.P., Lacombe; A. S. Rosenroll, M.L.A., Wetaskiwin, and W. F. Puffer, M.L.A., Lacombe.

The Commissioner reviewed the results of the creamery work in Alberta, from its inception, and intimated to the delegates that the Dominion government had decided to withdraw, at the end of April, from active creamery management in the North-West Territories. Therefore, the work would then be handed over to the associations concerned. The delegates received this intimation with regret, expressing the fear lest the proposed change in policy should detrimentally affect the work that had been so laboriously built up; unless, indeed, the new provincial government would be willing to come to their assistance. At this point, the premier and the minister of agriculture announced to the delegates that the provincial government would be prepared to take over the work on the first day of May, following. The delegates expressed their appreciation of the assurance thus given by the ministers.

After the conference, the Provincial Dairy Branch was set up in the Department of Agriculture, the necessary appropriations made by the legislature and the dairying service staff appointed to handle the work, as from the first day of May, 1906.

A provincial Travelling Dairy, in charge of H. S. Pearson, held meetings at a number of points in the newer districts east of Edmonton. Another, in charge of Geo. W. Scott, visited communities in the Medicine Hat area.

The Dairymen's Act (Part I) was passed by the legislature.

Alberta's first conference of creamery buttermakers was held at Red Deer.

The Season's Educational Butter Scoring Contest (1907) marked the beginning of the systematic inspection (scoring) and recording of every churning of butter received into cold storage at Calgary from the government creameries.

The Private Creameries and Cheese Factories' operators formed an association for the promotion of mutual interests, including the marketing of their products. T. B. Millar was elected President, and Fred H. Hunter Secretary-Treasurer.

Cow testing associations were organized in connection with several creameries.

City dairies were established at Edmonton (1906) by W. W. Prevey, and at Calgary (1909) by Carlyle Bros., supplying pasteurized bottled milk to their customers.



Lower Right—Edmonton's first creamery, established in 1905, became the home of the Edmonton City Dairy in 1906.

Upper Photo—Shows the modern plant of the Edmonton City Dairy built in 1927.



The provincial government provided a sum of \$1,000 for the purpose of assisting farmers to bring purebred dairy cattle into the province from eastern Canada. Local breeders brought a number of carloads of Ayrshire, Jersey and Holstein cattle from eastern provinces. The animals were disposed of by auction and by private sale at good prices.

A cream grading survey was planned in 1909, and conducted for several weeks at the Innisfail creamery, by Geo. W. Scott. Similar work was later done at other government creameries, by the men in charge. The result of these surveys paved the way for the general introduction of the cream grading program in 1910.

Indicative of the extension of settlement and increase in dairy herds during this period, a large number of creameries were put into operation at points east and west of the Calgary and Edmonton railway line. Some of the plants were placed under government management.

Cheese factories were started at Jones' Valley, Lacombe and Burnt Lake.

1910—1914

This period marked the beginning of an effective cream and butter quality improvement programme. Commencing May 1, 1910, the cream supplied to and the butter manufactured by the government creameries was paid for on the basis of grade.

P. Pallesen adopted the practice of buying cream on grade when he started his Calgary Central Creamery in the same year, also that of paying for each can of cream as received. The general practice up to that time had been payment after the end of each month's business.

Part II of The Dairymen's Act (Sanitation and Operation) was passed by the legislature.

The business management of the government creameries was transferred to the associations concerned, but the department continued its butter marketing service, available to all creamery operators in Alberta.

The supervision of Record of Performance, and Authenticated Milk and Butterfat Tests was undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, for Dominion authorities.

The Wholesale Produce Merchants of Edmonton and Calgary accepted the principle of buying butter on the basis of grade established by the department.



Another Trail Cut Off.

ment. This action was followed by the Vancouver Fruit and Produce Association asking creameries, shipping butter to that market, to furnish grading certificate with each shipment.

The Laurentia Milk Company of Alberta, Limited, established homogenized milk plants at Red Deer, Bowden and Olds. T. B. Millar was appointed general manager, with headquarters at Red Deer.

There was a large increase in dairying in Southern Alberta and well-appointed creameries were set up at Cardston, Magrath, Macleod, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Seven Persons, Gleichen and Cochrane; by associations formed under the provisions of The Dairymen's Act.

Alberta creameries were awarded the principal prizes in the butter classes at the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions.

The Calgary Milk Shippers' Association was formed.

Alberta's creamery butter production was placed upon an "Export type" basis.

There was a large increase in Canada's importation of butter from New Zealand.

1915—1919

A butter grading station was opened in the Edmonton Cold Storage Company's building, with H. S. Pearson in charge.

This period marked the general adoption of "effective" pasteurization of cream for buttermaking. In this field the creamery operators rendered an important service to the dairy industry. The granting of grading certificates was restricted to butter made from effectively pasteurized cream.

A trial shipment of butter put up by creameries in different sections of Alberta was forwarded to Manchester and Bristol. Favorable reports were received on the shipment, as to its quality and uniformity of workmanship.

The De Laval Company announced its provincial and inter-provincial creamery butter contests (1917).

Legislation was passed to provide for the licensing of creameries, cheese factories, cream stations, and testers and graders of milk and cream.

An inter-provincial conference of butter graders was convened at Regina, by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner; Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, presiding. J. R. Flan, H. S. Pearson and C. P. Marker represented Alberta at the conference.

Excellent shows of dairy machinery, equipment and supplies were staged by manufacturers and dealers in connection with the Provincial Dairy Conventions at Calgary in 1917, and at Edmonton in 1918.

There was a large increase during this period in the number of dairy cows, and in the butter and cheese production, with steadily rising prices for all dairy products, under war conditions. There was also a substantial decrease in the quantity of butter imported from the Antipodes.

Creameries operating in the cities and at some of the smaller centres set up numerous cream buying stations at strategic points on, and off, the railway lines.

Creamery service was extended northward in 1917, when the Edmonton City Dairy, Ltd., built and operated a creamery at Grande Prairie.

The Calgary Milk Producers' Association and the Edmonton District Milk Producers' Association were formed in 1919.

The Alberta Dairymen's Association was organized at the Provincial Dairy Convention, Calgary, 1919.



FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALBERTA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

1920—1924

The Department of Dairying was set up in the Faculty of Agriculture,
University of Alberta.



Insert shows first cheese factory established at Bawlf, 1923, and the new plant built in 1937 by Burns & Co., Ltd., which won the Geo. W. Scott Trophy for the Ideal Cheese Factory in 1939.

Legislation was passed in 1922, providing for the closing of all cream stations in the province on the first day of May of that year. This action followed representations made to the government by the manufacturers' section of the Alberta Dairymen's Association, to the effect that the cream



FIRST CLASS OF PROVINCIAL CREAM GRADERS, 1922.

supply of the creameries be placed upon a direct patron-to-creamery basis. Further, the government was asked to place official cream graders in the creameries, and at their expense. Finding that the operators of all the creameries concurred in this request, the government made provision for the organization of a Provincial Cream Grading Service, under the direction of the dairy commissioner. Although this new activity was intended to serve merely as a temporary arrangement, it was not wholly discontinued until ten years later.

Dominion legislation was passed in 1923, providing that "all butter and cheese of Canadian origin shall be graded at such times and places as may be decided by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, or the Chief, Division of Dairy Produce. In order to facilitate matters for the butter manufacturers of Alberta, desiring to export direct from their plants or otherwise market their butter subject to Federal grading certificates, the provincial graders were authorized to accept temporary appointment as graders under the provisions of The Dominion Dairy Industry Act.

The Panama Canal route was first used by some of Alberta's butter manufacturers, in 1923, for shipments of butter to Great Britain.

In this period, a large increase was recorded in the number of cows milked, creameries and cheese factories operated, patrons supplying milk and cream, and in the quantity of butter and cheese manufactured. On the other side of the record, however, there was noted a gradual decline in prices all along the line.

1925—1929

The Dairy Branch Laboratory Service was instituted in 1925.

The Minister of Agriculture appointed an Advisory Dairy Council of twelve members, representing all branches of the dairy industry.

Alberta's co-operative Dairy Pools commenced operation.

The provincial butter grading and marketing services were discontinued in 1927. The grading service was taken over by the Dominion, to complete its nation-wide grading organization. It may be added here that P. Pallesen, H. J. Donnelly, George W. Scott, J. R. Flan, H. S. Pearson, E. W. Light, W. J. Beckett and H. A. Mason had served at various times as provincial butter graders since the service was started. The latter three joined the Federal Grading staff.

Dr. H. R. Thornton accepted appointment as Professor of Dairying at the University of Alberta.

There was a noticeable decrease during this period in the number of cows milked, and in the production of creamery butter and factory cheese, but a slight betterment in prices.

Canada's importation of butter from the Antipodes showed a large increase.

1930—1934

H. S. Pearson retired on superannuation, after 25 years of service as provincial dairy instructor, inspector and produce grader.

The provincial cream grading service was discontinued.

Dr. J. A. Ruddick retired from office as Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the Dominion. He was succeeded by J. F. Singleton.

J. R. Sweeney was appointed Dairy Commissioner of Alberta, succeeding C. P. Marker, retired.

Dr. H. R. Thornton received appointment as Head of the Department of Dairying, University of Alberta, succeeding C. P. Marker.

The prices of dairy products decreased by one-third in the course of this five-year period, but the number of cows milked, and the quantities of butter and cheese manufactured, showed large increases. The Bureau of Statistics reported that 26,834 patrons supplied milk and cream to the dairy factories in Alberta in 1930, and 46,930 in 1934. This increase (75 per cent.) provides a striking illustration of the farmer's own estimate of the relative value of his dairy operations in times of economic depression.



J. F. SINGLETON

1935—1939

"The Federal Butter Stabilization Board" was established to remove the Canadian butter surplus.

A Provincial Cheese Instructor was appointed and the grading of Alberta cheese by Federal Dairy Produce Graders was inaugurated to improve the quality of Alberta-made cheese.

The grading of creamery butter for domestic use and the marking of the grade on the wrapper or carton of each print was commenced, to assure consumers of quality and to increase the consumption of butter.

Serious drouth conditions in Southern Alberta reduced the number of dairy cattle and resulted in the closing of some factories in this area. Many herds were moved to Central and Northern Alberta, which districts are recognized as more suitable for this form of agriculture.

The work of the Provincial Dairy Inspectors was extended to include the supervision and checking of grades, weights, tests, and sampling methods of milk being received at the city milk plants.

The Licensing Advisory Board was established to review applications for new dairy factories, investigate the need for additional plants, and advise the Minister of Agriculture on the propriety of renewing existing licenses.

D. H. McCallum appointed Dairy Commissioner, succeeding J. R. Sweeney, who was appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

H. J. Donnelly and Geo. W. Scott retired after thirty-three years of service with the Dairy Branch.

A joint study inaugurated by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, and the University

of Alberta, to study milk and butterfat production costs and factors affecting these costs.

The prices and production of dairy products increased during this period, but the number of cows milked showed a decrease, indicating an increase in the milk production for the average cow in Alberta.

TEAM WORK

Behind and through this procession of "milestones" may be discerned with more or less clarity the golden thread of conscious teamwork of governmental, scientific, educational, commercial and industrial agencies with the dairyman on the farm and in the factory. This "vertical" form of co-operation has been largely inspired and sustained by "the gathering of the clans" at the annual Provincial Dairy Convention which, by common consent, has come to be regarded as the voice of the dairy industry.

The Convention provides a meeting place for leaders in the several branches and interests concerned in the progress of the industry; it constitutes a forum for the full and frank review of achievements and for the presentation and discussion of major problems yet to be solved. This "unity in diversity" has led to the better understanding and appreciation of the common problems as well as of the contributions made by the various interests to the common task on the farm, in the factory, workshop, laboratory, office and marketplace.

The proceedings of the Provincial Dairy Convention since its inception in 1906, ushered in by J. A. Ruddick, have been enriched by the interest and leadership given by the Ministers and Deputy Ministers of the Department of Agriculture and by many other men in public life. Among the latter, now retired, Dr. J. A. Ruddick and George H. Barr will be long remembered for their informative and stimulating addresses and other assistance so freely given.

Among the names of friendly helpful spirits, who have crossed the Great Divide, those of W. J. Tregillus, Edwin Carswell, J. J. Gregory, G. H. Hutton, T. B. Millar, P. Pallesen, J. W. Carlyle, W. A. Wilson, Wilfred Sadler, Keys Cullen and E. A. Howes stand out in grateful memory among dairymen, for their several contributions to dairy progress in their day. Each was a pioneer within his own sphere of activities and special interests.

VERTICAL CO-OPERATION IN ACTION

It may be of interest here to recall an obvious example of the vertical form of co-operation in action, and that a number of the present members of the Alberta Dairymen's Association had an active and enthusiastic part in those interesting events.

The Year 1910 marked an important stage in the development of a definite and continuous dairy improvement programme, to which Alberta had set her hand. The delegates from the government-operated creameries met in convention at Red Deer. In the course of the convention proceedings the Department of Agriculture recommended the adoption of a plan for the quality basis marketing of cream and butter, according to specified grades and the payment of a premium for the higher grades. The plan was approved and accepted by the delegates on behalf of the patrons of their respective creameries, and was put into operation at the beginning of the season's business. The proportion of first grade butter turned out by the group of "cream grading" creameries showed an increase of 12 per cent over that of the previous season, indicating that the cream producers had responded to the challenge, in so far as their circumstances permitted, and become active, interested partners in the improvement programme.

The next stage in the evolution of the programme was reached when the Wholesale Produce Merchants of Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver agreed to purchase creamery butter on the basis of government grading. As they handled the bulk of Alberta's creamery butter output they supplied a decided impetus to the general adoption of cream grading and improvement in butter quality.

A further stage was reached when, within the space of a few weeks, the principal creamery operators made an important change in the workmanship of their butter, thereby producing the type of product preferred by the most discriminating buyers in the British Columbia market. Again, somewhat later, the creamery operators had their plants equipped for the effective pasteurization of cream for buttermaking.

These forward-looking policies and practices brought excellent results in the betterment of the quality and market value of their butter production, in greatly widened market opportunities and in better satisfied customers and patrons.

There also appeared in this general picture the contributions made by technical workers, and manufacturers of dairy machinery and furnishings, vying with one another to evolve and place at the disposal of the producer and manufacturer of dairy products improved working methods and equipment that would best serve the changing needs of the industry.

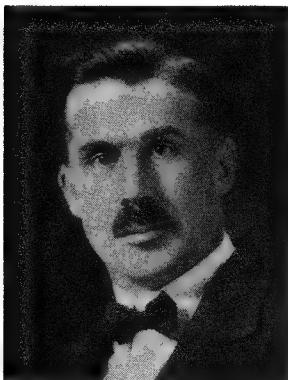
Thus was initiated and advanced by stages over a wide front the voluntary, conscious team action of interested cream producers, progressive creamery operators, specialized government services, helpful produce merchants and consumers of high grade butter. An economic chain of interests was thereby forged extending on a direct course from the cream producer to the final market, allowing the preference of the latter to return through the intervening services to the individual dairyman on the farm—in terms of dollars and cents.

This set-up has been referred to on various occasions as one in which there is no conflict of legitimate interests.

I shall close upon this note and express the belief that the organizations and institutions, the co-operative outlook and individual abilities that have been developed over the years within the dairy industry, give assurance that, under the leadership of the Department of Agriculture and the Alberta Dairy-men's Association, it may look forward with confidence to an ever-enlarging field of service and satisfaction to those engaged in it, and to the community in general.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL OF CANADA

THE NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL OF CANADA is, as its name implies, a national organization of the dairy industry, serving this industry at the national capital. The Council was organized in the year 1918 at the instance of Dr. J. A. Ruddick, the then Federal Dairy Commissioner, for the purpose of having an organized body of the industry which could and would co-ordinate the views of the industry on any given national problem, and which would co-operate with the Federal authorities in legislation, and in promoting the industry along broad lines. For a time a substantial grant was given to us by the Federal Government, but this ceased some eight or nine years ago, so that the Council today is entirely financed by the industry itself.



GILBERT McMILLAN,
Huntington, Quebec,
President,
National Dairy Council of Canada

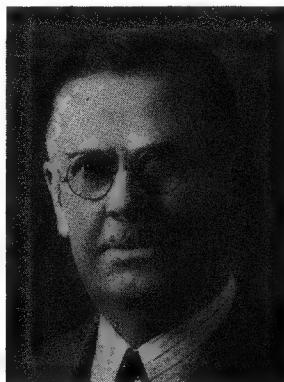
The Council is composed of 54 men drawn from the nine provinces of Canada with representation apportioned to these provinces in proportion to their milk production. The Council is composed equally of producers and processors and each member of the Council must be nominated by an organized body of either producers or operators in his province. Alberta for instance, has seven representatives, three producers and four operators, all the nominees of the representative sections of the Alberta Dairymen's Association.

There are associate members who subscribe to the Council and who are free to use our services, to participate in discussions but do not enjoy the privilege of a final vote on any policies of the Council.

In the twenty-two years of its existence the Council has had five presidents, two operators serving for a total of approximately six years, and three producers serving a total of approximately sixteen years. There is a Producer Section and an Operator Section, and each group is entitled to have the Council take action on a given question affecting their group. Where there is conflict, and this has arisen only once, between the two groups, a majority vote rules, or the Council may take whatever separate action the group may desire.

Meetings are held annually unless it is deemed expedient and necessary to waive a meeting, and the meetings alternate between the East and the West.

The Association is operated at a minimum of expense, with modest and inexpensive offices, and with but two full time employees, one of which is the Secretary-Manager. In all its operations the Council endeavours to avoid interference with Federal or Provincial organizations, but rather to co-operate with these bodies and to assist them in promulgating desirable legislation and in the promotion of the welfare of the industry.



ALLAN C. FRASER
Ottawa, Ontario,
Secretary-Manager,
National Dairy Council of Canada

The Council renders a daily service to the industry in a manner which could not be expected of a Government body.

Our bulletin service is an amplification of Federal statistics as well as a discussion of matters coming under the Dairy Branch. There is scarcely a day in the history of the Council when some useful service is not performed for some individual member of the industry. In larger matters the Council can justly claim credit for the freedom within our Dominion of Canada of competition from Oleomargarine.

Freight and express rates have been adjusted to the advantage of the industry.

The foregoing are earlier accomplishments. More recently we have taken action for the prevention of the pegging of the price of New Zealand butter whereby the production from that country might come into this country when our price reached 25c per pound. Our action herein has been worth some millions of dollars to the industry.

Fixing of the value of ice cream for sales tax purposes has resulted in a saving of upwards of \$100,000 per year to our industry, and our more recent activity in an endeavor to get a tariff or tax on vegetable oil products going into shortening definitely competitive with butter and animal fat, promises to be of very substantial value to our industry.

The foregoing are some of the larger items, and all that space will allow us to discuss.

The industry needs the services of a body which will unite the industry in thought and action—and the National Dairy Council of Canada supplies this need.

THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

* Provincial statistics not recorded prior to 1906.

Year	CREAMERY BUTTER				FACTORY CHEESE			
	No. of Cows	No. of Creameries	Total Production Lbs.	Average Price Per Lb. Cents	No. of Factories	Total Production Lbs.	Average Price Per Lb. Cents	Total Value Of All Dairy Products*
1906	101,245	42	1,960,356	21.21	7	97,739	13.30	\$ 2,000,000
1910	124,470	60	2,238,078	25.69	11	220,000	12.50	7,885,761
1915	183,974	57	7,544,148	26.79	13	381,832	17.93	15,895,586
1919	336,596	53	11,822,880	51.87	10	520,530	27.90	31,625,000
1920	305,607	53	11,821,291	55.45	7	398,750	27.70	34,000,000
1921	423,838	44	13,048,493	34.82	10	930,660	21.54	25,500,000
1922	392,037	54	15,417,070	33.25	14	931,992	19.73	22,950,000
1923	410,242	75	17,868,853	32.97	13	1,865,608	19.77	22,975,000
1924	433,528	89	22,339,857	31.60	12	1,714,790	16.24	23,208,562
1925	460,722	99	19,630,101	35.45	14	1,473,835	20.80	23,002,000
1926	436,500	99	19,912,466	32.96	15	1,449,983	18.97	21,820,000
1927	380,000	100	16,179,712	35.63	12	848,511	20.12	20,750,000
1928	344,495	100	14,375,636	37.38	9	722,048	21.94	20,350,000
1929	345,566	95	16,004,463	36.39	10	1,001,475	19.78	20,750,000
1930	348,297	92	17,716,744	28.04	8	1,035,352	16.94	18,675,500
1931	385,000	93	22,957,922	20.52	10	1,040,588	11.38	15,750,000
1932	424,000	95	21,016,048	16.71	12	1,439,715	10.15	11,850,000
1933	406,520	96	23,882,350	18.10	11	1,437,387	10.40	12,950,000
1934	461,700	96	25,601,447	18.80	11	1,370,425	11.20	14,391,204
1935	464,200	97	23,084,707	19.90	11	1,364,526	12.33	14,252,500
1936	458,200	96	25,491,105	21.60	12	1,451,735	13.00	15,505,800
1937	453,600	96	26,323,562	14	1,838,589	14.60	17,137,900	
1938	440,900	97	31,242,357	22.91	15	2,451,821	14.21	18,587,918
1939	429,200	96	29,749,958	21.06	19	2,196,157	12.03	18,069,733

* Including milk and cream for direct consumption; ice cream; home-made butter and cheese; skimmed milk; buttermilk and concentrated milk products.

DIRECTORY OF PAST OFFICERS

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE ALBERTA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION SINCE ITS INCEPTION

1919

President—D. Morkeberg, Markerville.
Vice-President—George E. Cahoon, Cardston.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. T. Love, Edmonton.
Directors—W. W. Prevey, Edmonton; P. Pallesen, Calgary; J. W. Carlyle, Calgary; Dr. Thos. E. Hays, Carstairs.

1920

President—D. Morkeberg, Markerville.
Vice-President—George E. Cahoon, Cardston.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. T. Love, Edmonton.
Directors—W. W. Prevey, Edmonton; P. Pallesen, Calgary; J. W. Carlyle, Calgary; Dr. Thos. E. Hays, Carstairs.

1921

President—D. Morkeberg, Markerville.
Vice-President—N. S. Smith, Olds.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. T. Love, Edmonton.
Directors—W. W. Prevey, Edmonton; G. N. Smith, Medicine Hat; C. P. Rhodes, Calgary; N. S. Clarke, Didsbury; C. E. Christensen, Edmonton.

1922

President—P. Pallesen, Calgary.
Vice-President—N. S. Clarke, Didsbury.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. T. Love, Edmonton.
Directors—W. W. Prevey, Edmonton; N. S. Smith, Olds; Thos. Noble, Daysland; J. W. Skelly, Calgary; C. E. Christensen, Edmonton.

1923

President—P. Pallesen, Calgary.
Vice-President—N. S. Clarke, Didsbury.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. T. Love, Edmonton.
Directors—N. S. Smith, Olds; Thos. Noble, Daysland; W. W. Prevey, Edmonton; G. M. James, Wetaskiwin; D. Morkeberg, Markerville.

1924

President—N. S. Clarke, Didsbury.
Vice-President—W. W. Prevey, Edmonton.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. T. Love, Edmonton.
Directors—P. Pallesen, Calgary; Thos. Noble, Daysland; J. W. Skelly, Calgary; D. J. Christie, South Edmonton; G. M. James, Wetaskiwin.

1925

President—N. S. Clarke, Didsbury.
Vice-President—D. J. Christie, South Edmonton.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. T. Love, Edmonton.
Directors—F. C. Wells, Edmonton; Thos. Noble, Daysland; N. S. Clarke, Didsbury; J. W. Skelly, Calgary; A. A. Dunkley, Olds.

1926

President—W. W. Prevey, Edmonton.
Vice-President—D. J. Christie, South Edmonton.
Secretary-Treasurer—H. P. Madson, Edmonton.
Directors—F. C. Wells, Edmonton; Thos. Noble, Daysland; W. H. Jackson, Innisfail; E. T. Love, Edmonton; N. S. Clarke, Didsbury.

1927

President—J. W. Skelly, Calgary.

Vice-President—T. M. Carlyle, Calgary.

Secretary-Treasurer—H. P. Madsen, Edmonton.

Directors—F. C. Wells, Edmonton; W. H. Jackson, Innisfail; E. R. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin; D. J. Christie, South Edmonton; E. T. Love, Edmonton; N. S. Clarke, Didsbury.

1928

President—D. J. Christie, South Edmonton.

Vice-President—T. M. Carlyle, Calgary.

Secretary-Treasurer—H. P. Madsen, Edmonton.

Directors—F. C. Wells, Edmonton; B. J. Werner, Innisfail; E. R. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin; E. T. Love, Edmonton; N. S. Clarke, Didsbury.

1929

President—J. W. Carlyle, Calgary.

Vice-President—D. J. Christie, South Edmonton.

Secretary-Treasurer—F. J. Reynolds, Edmonton.

Directors—John Tully, Calgary; W. A. Hunter, Calgary; D. Morkeberg, Markerville; R. V. Duffy, Edmonton; J. B. Ritchie, South Edmonton.

1930

President—J. B. Ritchie, South Edmonton.

Vice-President—D. Morkeberg, Markerville.

Secretary-Treasurer—F. J. Reynolds, Calgary.

Directors—J. W. Carlyle, Calgary; L. B. Hart, Carbon; D. J. Christie, South Edmonton; S. W. Low, Cardston; H. P. Madsen, Edmonton.

1931

President—D. Morkeberg, Markerville.

Secretary-Treasurer—F. J. Reynolds, Calgary.

Directors—C. Burnell, North Edmonton; J. W. Carlyle, Calgary; J. J. Skalitsky, Viking; J. B. Ritchie, South Edmonton; E. T. Love, Edmonton; W. A. Hunter, Calgary.

1932

President—D. Morkeberg, Markerville.

Secretary-Treasurer—F. J. Reynolds, Calgary.

Directors—C. Burnell, North Edmonton; T. M. Carlyle, Calgary; J. J. Skalitsky, Viking; J. B. Ritchie, South Edmonton; E. T. Love, Edmonton; W. A. Hunter, Calgary.

1933

President—D. Morkeberg, Markerville.

Secretary-Treasurer—F. J. Reynolds, Calgary.

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1934

President—E. R. James, South Edmonton.

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1938

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1939

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Secretary-Treasurer—D. H. McCallum, Edmonton.
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1940

President—E. T. Love, Edmonton.
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